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RED FORCES GIVE UP DRIVE NEAR NIEMEN DUE TO BIG LOSSES

Planned to Cross East Prussia Frontier From 3 Directions To Invade Reich Territory

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—The operative objective of the Soviet offensive in the East Prussian area at the moment. From the north, east and southeast, the Soviets intended to cross the frontier and then start the invasion of Reich territory, but after about 10 days of fighting, the large-scale attack against the lower reaches of the Niemen was abandoned due to severe Soviet losses.

For days the Germans have been mopping up Soviet remnants in the forefield and rear area of the main German fighting line projecting far eastward and during these actions, 43 Soviet tanks were captured.

Soviet operations west of the central reaches of the Niemen between Kovno and Grodno have likewise been checked at the line extending from Kalvarija and Suvalki. The Soviets then launched some minor attacks northeast of Warsaw without any results while no fighting of importance has been reported from the area on both sides of Bialystok. The attack launched from Bialystok in a northwesterly direction on both sides of the Osoviec-Lyck highway aside from capturing the unfortified town of Osoviec was completely stopped a few kilometers to the west.

In the Baltic States, meanwhile, the Soviets employed not less than 20 infantry and four tank divisions for a breakthrough to Estonia but they were intercepted at the indentation gap southwest of Pskov where embittered fighting is still in progress. The gap, however, had not been widened.

No Danger Seen

In the Estonian and Latvian fronts, the situation has in the meantime improved to such an extent that there is no longer any immediate danger to the German troops fighting there.

A gigantic struggle is still going on in the two bridgeheads of Baranov and Varka on the big Vistula bend but powerful German attacks aiming at hemming in these bases are producing great effect and the stiffening of the German front in this sector is particularly noticeable. One German army group alone destroyed 51 Soviet tanks in the fighting yesterday.

Soviet attacks farther north in the Annopol area came to a standstill while another thrust at the Kaziniers area west of Lublin collapsed with enormous losses.

Operations in the forefield of the Carpathians yesterday were restricted to reconnoitering thrusts of local importance while between the San and Vistula and in the Sanok and Mielec areas, German lines were strengthened along the whole front.

Meanwhile, several hundred German battleplanes supporting the German counter-thrusts launched against the Soviet forces attempting to break the stiff German ring west of Pleskau yesterday destroyed six Soviet tanks and 13 heavy howitzers.

Also attacking Soviet formations withdrawn from the Narva area to support their attacks, German bombers destroyed 370 Soviet vehicles and 40 cars loaded with fuel and ammunition were blown up.

Nocturnal attacks by German battleplanes also damaged Soviet rear communications and deployments and an important bridge was blown up near Pleskau.

Reich Retakes Raseinia

The town of Raseinia which was lost to the Soviets several days ago was reconquered by the Germans yesterday. German grenadiers and infantry divisions supported by Panther tanks encircled the Soviets in the town and after beating back the Soviet relief troops conquered the town and dominating high ground to the east of this town, which is situated north of the Niemen River in the Lithuanian-East Prussian frontier area. All the members of the Soviet garrison of Raseinia were either killed or captured and 40 tanks were destroyed.

Patton Given New Post

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Commander of the U.S. 7th Army in Italy, was appointed Commander of the American 3rd Army in the invasion front, General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters announced today, according to a London dispatch.

Reich War Prisoners Put on Top of Tanks By Yank Attackers

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Americans recently placed German war prisoners on top of anti-Axis tanks during attacks in order to hinder the Reich defense, reported Colonel Andreas von Aulock, Reich Commander of the St. Malo Garrison, who has incontestably ascertained this infringement of international law by the Americans. As a result, the Germans have lodged a protest against the Americans.

S. FRANCE LANDING FORCED ON ENEMY

Soviet Demands and Slow Advance in Normandy Compelled Attempt, Says Spokesman

The Anglo-American landing attempt along the southern coast of France was compelled by widespread public dissatisfaction in the United States and Britain and insistent Soviet demands, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday morning.

The deep annoyance in the United States and Britain, he said, was caused by the slow progress of operations in northern France at a disproportionately great cost in men and materials, and the Soviet demand for a real Second Front which would compel the withdrawal of at least 60 German divisions from the Eastern Front. "As the demand comes from an important ally," Mr. Iguchi remarked, "America and Britain have found no means to pacify it, except by attempting the landing on southern France."

Mr. Iguchi said that the new landing attempt was generally expected "in view of the indecisive action in northern France where, after over two months of fighting on a massive scale, the Anglo-American forces have failed to gain sufficient ground for mobile operations or to threaten the German position in France."

Declaring that Germany was fully prepared for the Anglo-American attempt, the Spokesman pointed out that only a few days ago the German military authorities had made public the information that movements of enemy troops and ships had been observed in Corsican waters and nearby areas indicating the possibility of enemy landings along the Mediterranean coast.

"It appears from reports to hand so far that the attempt is not progressing favorably," Mr. Iguchi said. "The fact that Germany has available her main reserves in the rear which are prepared to go into action at any time and at any point when necessary should be sufficient to render the latest operations ineffective and will not contribute to making the Western Front a real Second Front."

SHUNICHI KASE NAMED ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND

New Minister Succeeding Late Sakamoto Was Stationed In Italian Capital

Shunichi Kase, Minister Plenipotentiary and concurrently Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Italy, has been appointed Japanese Minister to Switzerland, in succession to the late Minister Tamao Sakamoto, it was announced by the Cabinet on Wednesday.

Mr. Kase was born in Tokyo in 1897. After passing the diplomatic service examinations in 1920, he served at the Japanese Consulate-General in Canton, the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, the Japanese Legation in Poland, and the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

In 1935, he was appointed chief of the First Section of the Europe-Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, and in 1938 he was dispatched to the United States as the first secretary of the Japanese Embassy. Later, in 1940, he was ordered to serve at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin as Counselor, and in 1942, he was sent to Italy as Minister Plenipotentiary and concurrently Counselor which posts he has held until today.

REICH GUNS BATTER S. FRANCE INVADERS; PARA-UNIT CRUSHED

Furious Battles Raging at Bormes, Cannes-Nice Sector And San Raphael

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Anglo-American troops were landed at three places on the southern French coast early this morning from the sea and air. Landings took place first near Bormes, east of Toulon, secondly between Cannes and Nice and thirdly in the area of St. Raphael. German forces immediately launched counter-attacks and engaged the enemy forces in heavy fighting which is still in progress, especially on the coastal section between Cannes and Nice.

After strong air attacks made during the past few days on the area of Marseilles, Toulon and Nice, the enemy forces, last night, increased their air activity. Then, the Anglo-American landing fleet which had been observed during the past days in the waters off Corsica approached the South French coast. The enemy resorted to time-worn tricks such as the dropping of life-size dummies over Marseilles to divert German attention from the actual landing points.

The German command, thanks to reconnaissance from the air, was prepared for the enemy attempt and had taken necessary defense measures everywhere.

At dawn today, minor enemy detachments attempted their first landing at Bormes. German coastal batteries went into action immediately and, shelling the enemy landing vessels, wiped out a large part of the attackers.

Invaders Approach Coast

Early this morning, approximately 100 enemy transport planes with attached gliders approached the coast of South France obviously to reinforce their troops engaged in heavy fighting at Bormes.

At the same time, other enemy troops were landed between Cannes and Nice under cover of strong bomber formations and heavy naval bombardments which were met by furious fire from German coastal batteries.

Shortly afterward, an air-borne unit of a battalion in strength attempted to land behind the German coastal fortifications near St. Raphael, but were decimated by furious German defense fire and counter-thrusts.

Another enemy landing attempt made northwest of Port Dramont was frustrated by German defense fire.

Heavy fighting is going on at numerous points in the coastal sector between Cannes and Nice and only in the Bay of St. Tropez did the enemy succeed in disembarking tank forces.

Extensive German minefields are gravely impeding enemy operations.

Area Strongly Fortified

The focal points of the fighting at present on the South French coast is between St. Raphael and Cape Carmarat. This stretch of coast which roughly extends 25 kilometers and is located in the center between Nice and Toulon is flat terrain of only few hundred meters and enclosed by mountains which are strongly fortified.

German military quarters assume that the enemy is aiming at occupying the Gulf of St. Tropez and the airfield near St. Raphael in order to facilitate the landing of further reinforcements from the air and sea.

Total enemy forces employed in the new landing enterprise are far smaller than the invasion forces of June 6 in Seine Bay.

The attackers were met everywhere by concentric German defense which inflicted considerable losses. In the Gulf of St. Tropez, German coastal batteries fired heavy barrages against the Anglo-American transport fleet and off Cape St. Pierre violent explosions occurred repeatedly among the landing vessels which were hit. Several freighters were sunk.

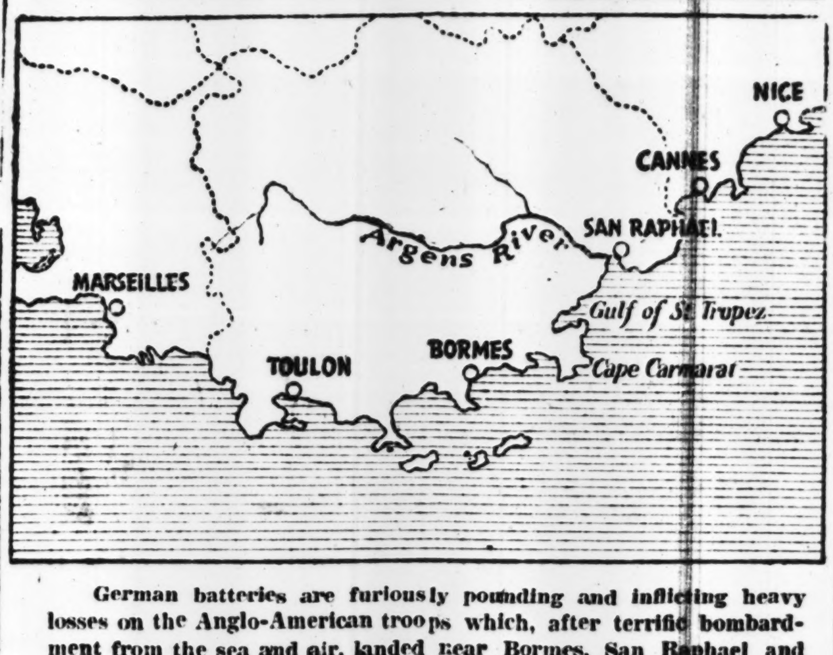
Air-borne troops and paratroops which landed at the mouth of Argens River were met with heavy defensive fire and pushed back toward the coast. The major part of them have already been annihilated and prisoners were captured.

Government Staying in Vichy

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—The French Government as far as is known in Berlin has the intention of remaining in Vichy, declared the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse at his foreign press conference today.

Scene of Fresh Landing



German batteries are furiously pounding and inflicting heavy losses on the Anglo-American troops which, after terrific bombardment from the sea and air, landed near Bormes, San Raphael and also at a point between Nice and Cannes on the French Riviera, seen above, on Tuesday morning.

GERMANS FIGHTING ENCIRCLING DRIVES

Invader Moves to Trap Reich Defenders Futile—Canadian Losses Mounting

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Encirclement operations by the American and Canadian armies from the area south of Caen and north of Le Mans, continued yesterday with the employment of immense material, but contrary to enemy reports, a complete encirclement has not been formed.

However, a sack, a military term meaning an encirclement where one side is open, now exists. Between Falaise and Argentan—two towns still firmly in German hands—there is a gap open toward the east.

The major attack by the Canadian 1st army which was started yesterday with extraordinary air support and numerous ground forces on the broad front reaching from Caen to Orne again failed to gain the desired break-through. Suffering the heaviest losses, the Canadians gained ground of only three kilometers northwest and northeast of Falaise while the spearhead of the former wedge pushing toward Falaise from the north completely bogged down. The Canadian tank formation advancing from St. Sylvain lost at least half of their forces or about 40 tanks west of Ernes. Part of them were destroyed by new German anti-tank guns.

Enemy Pressures Repelled

West of Orne, German troops successfully resisted the increasing pressure of the British 2nd army. The British succeeded in making some dents, but did not reach any point in the Noireau sector on both sides of Conde. Nor did the west wing of the American 1st army succeed in reaching this sector despite furious efforts.

Gravity center in the protruding front southeast of Vire was still in the Truttemer area. The attempt to penetrate into the Vire-Domfront line to impede German disengagement movements was foiled by strong German rearguard action. German movements toward the east continued according to plan. The right wing of the American army which followed the German troops sustained heavy losses by rearguard action and extensive minefields.

Attack by the American 3rd army against the southern side of the "sack" was repelled by German bolt positions in the area of Rane and south of Argentan.

Fierce fighting raged in the area of Domfront and La Ferte Mace where German barrage lines were withdrawn slightly.

In Brittany, meanwhile, the situation remained unchanged yesterday while the Americans were unable to overcome German resistance at the strategic coastal fortresses. The Americans increased their pressure against St. Malo with concentrated attacks against the German coastal batteries, but all enemy attacks against the city itself were foiled and the Americans west of Rance were checked by German defense fire. Also, the American attack against Brest with strong tank formations was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Luftwaffe Units Active

Focal point of German air activity over the invasion front was southeast of Caen today where hundreds of German fighters and battleplanes attacked enemy positions and troop concentrations particularly between Mazidon and Estrees. Altogether, 10 Thunderbolts and Mustangs were brought down during aerial combats.

Meanwhile, American bomber formations, attempting to raid German territory this morning, lost 26 four-engined bombers according to reports so far. Bomber formations approaching German territory were intercepted over Zuider Sea by German fighters which, penetrating through the strong fighter escorts, brought down a number of four-engined bombers. Enemy formations were also intercepted over the Rhine district.

V-2 RUMOR SCARING PEOPLE IN ENGLAND

New German Long-Distance Weapon Highly Explosive, Warns Daily Telegraph

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 15.—Britishers are getting the shivers when they read from neutral sources about the impending employment of a V-2, the new German long-distance weapon, the correspondent of the Daily Express wrote yesterday, according to a London dispatch.

He said that according to reports from neutral sources, the new German weapon is not developed from the V-1 flying bomb but that it was an entirely new invention capable of being employed in the air, water and on land.

The Daily Telegraph also warned the people of London that it would not only be highly explosive but would also have considerable incendiary effect.

According to the News Chronicle, the largest number of evacuees left London on Sunday. It said that the evacuation included 13,000 mothers and children and that these people had not been told where they would be sent.

The paper also described the steadily increasing plundering that is taking place in the British capital. It said that Parliament members are annoyed that no insurance covered losses through plundering. It is learned that they are intending to press the Government to enforce the war damages law to cover such cases.

Meanwhile, the British Ministry of Commerce stated that the V-1 activity had considerably affected London's business life. The Daily Express voiced a complaint about the delays in the postal services caused by V-1 attacks. It was claimed that telegrams within London city take a day or longer to reach their destinations.

APPLY FOR DANGEROUS JOB

Many Germans Want to Be Members Of 1-Man Torpedo Force

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Since the release of first news of the brilliant results scored by Germany's one-man torpedo, applications to man the new weapon have been pouring into the office of the competent authorities. According to an official announcement, more than 1,000 applications have been received up to the present.

Youths of 16 years of age and 60-year-old men are included among those submitting applications. Not only does the list include men from the Navy, but also from the Army and the Luftwaffe, as well as from civilians. Often, applications are received from wounded war veterans or from one-armed or one-legged or otherwise crippled persons.

JAPANESE BATTLING IN YUHSIEN SECTOR, REVEALS CHUNGKING

Americans Bomb Chungking Soldiers Surrendering to Japanese in Hengyang

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—In a war communique issued last night, Chungking military authorities announced that fighting in the areas outside the walled town of Hengyang continued to rage all day yesterday. Damage suffered by the Chungking troops was slight, it was added.

Continuing, the Chungking military authorities stated that the strongly reinforced Japanese Forces have attacked the Chungking troops in the neighborhood of Yuhsien and the battle continued throughout last night.

Yanks Bomb Chiang Troops

By S. EBUCHI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL FRONT, August 15.—The Americans, though they advocate world peace under the guise of justice and humanity, are really demons. What they desire is an Americanization of the world and America's prosperity, and they seek nothing but their own happiness. The cowardly and unscrupulous act of "making other races their shields" was enacted by the Americans on various war fronts of the world, and the China front was no exception to the rule for Japanese airmen actually witnessed their cruel method of war.

On August 8 when Hengyang fell into Japanese hands, Japanese planes on scouting duty encountered an enemy formation of B-25's, accompanied by P-40's.

The Japanese Wild Eagles closed in on the enemy B-25 bombers. The enemy aircraft, numbering some 40, and escorted by numerous P-40's tenaciously attempted to hold up the approach of the Japanese planes. However, in defiance of numerical inferiority, the Japanese Wild Eagles pierced the enemy formation.

As though searching for a prey, the enemy machines circled in the air over Hengyang where the war flames had ceased to rage and enemy troops had laid down their arms, immediately following the hoisting of the white flag.

Of a sudden, a black object released from the belly of an enemy machine was seen shooting downward trailing a streak of black smoke. Looking down, the Japanese crew saw the bomb unleashed by the enemy machine landing on the Chungking soldiers lining up to surrender their arms to the Japanese Forces. One bomb after another released in close succession was seen accurately dropping on the long line of Chungking captives.

Blown to Pieces

Several score of surrendering soldiers were blown to smithereens by the bursting of one bomb. With arms and legs torn from the body and chunks of flesh flying in all directions, it was a veritable inferno on earth. The B-25's kept up their bombing like crazed demons of destruction. One formation after another ruthlessly bombed the helpless, disarmed soldiers, devoid of all will to fight. Exhausted from a month's siege the surrendering soldiers did not even have the energy to try to get away from the range of the falling shells.

Knowing full well that the Japanese Forces considered as enemy only the Americans and British once the Chinese forces surrendered, the Americans were most apprehensive and fearful of this Japanese objective in the war. Once the Chinese soldiers departed from their camp they knew that the Chinese would become their enemies. Therefore, for their own self-protection, they had no compunction in making a bloody sacrifice of the surrendering soldiers.

The bold, deliberately planned slaughter in broad daylight was nothing but an act of most atrocious brutality. Their bombing did not seem to be directed against living things. It was as if they were blasting inanimate rocks or logs. The Wild Eagles said that they had to turn their eyes away from the ghastly horror of the scene.

Chu Flying to Peking

Domei

NANKING, August 16.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, left here today for Peking by air on the mission of taking over the Italian concession in Tientsin.

Small Japanese Unit Still Fighting Enemy On Guadalcanal Isle

LISBON, August 16.—Although more than a year has elapsed since the strategic deployment effected by the Japanese Forces from Guadalcanal Island, a small unit of Japanese Forces is still gallantly fighting on the island, according to an AP dispatch dated August 10 that reached here from London. It is presumed that this Japanese Unit had remained on the island and is still active against their enemies. This fact was brought to light recently when a group of U.S. officers and men, arriving at a base in the Central Pacific from Guadalcanal, reported that the small band of Japanese, still remaining in the jungle area of the island are putting up stiff resistance.

NIPPON GUNS BLAST 2 TERNATE RAIDERS

Enemy Plane Shot Down Over Kau Bay Sector by Japanese Forces

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 16.—Two medium-sized enemy planes on August 12 made a daylight attack on Ternate, Halmahera Island. On the afternoon of August 14, a formation of 20-odd large and medium-sized enemy aircraft again made an abortive raid on the same place. Counter-attacking the enemy, the Japanese Forces on the spot damaged two medium-sized planes and repulsed all the others.

Japanese Forces at Babo, New Guinea Island, succeeded in routing a formation of 13 four-engined enemy planes that attacked our position on the morning of August 14.

Our position in the Kau Bay area were the targets of anti-Axis aircraft on three consecutive days, August 13, 14, and 15. On the afternoon of first day a combined group of 16 fighter and bomber planes came attacking, at dawn of the second day 30 enemy planes appeared, and on the night of the third day 40 large-sized aircraft made an attack. In a furious aerial combat, the Japanese Forces shot down one raider on the third day.

Foe Raids Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, August 16.—An aggregate total of about 60 enemy fighter and bomber planes on the morning of August 14 persistently staged strafing and bombing attacks on our positions along the coast.

MINOR THRUSTS FEATURE FINNISH-SOVIET FIGHTING

Red Army Moves Most of Its Forces at Karelian Front To Other Sectors

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—The situation in the Finnish theater of war has remained unchanged for weeks. At all four front sectors, forces on both sides have just maintained fighting contact and air reconnaissance and sporadic scouting thrusts led only to light fighting with fluctuating results.

Neither sides have undertaken any major operations. Even artillery fire nowhere has increased to a major artillery duel and both sides have confined themselves to mere disturbance fire on troop concentrations and movements.

In general, of the three armies which were originally employed by the Soviets on the Karelian Isthmus only a fraction remains. Forces of 20 infantry divisions, two artillery divisions, four tank brigades and 13 tank regiments as well as eight storm-gun regiments have been moved to other fronts.

The only military event of importance last week was the operation just concluded in the Ilomantsi sector where two Soviet divisions which had penetrated the swampy and wooded region were encircled by the Finnish troops there and annihilated.

After the conclusion of this enterprise, comparative lull prevailed in that sector as well as in the adjoining Rukajarvi and Lake Ladoga areas. Only on the Karelian Isthmus, shock-troops operations supported by heavy fire are reported daily.

LHAMENG POSITION BEING FIRMLY HELD BY JAPANESE UNITS

Our Forces Inflicting Crushing Blows on Counter-Attacking Chungking Troops

By S. FUJII

Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA-CHINA BORDER FRONT, August 15.—Crack Japanese Units, engaging in furious battles with 100,000 troops of the Chungking Yunnan Expeditionary Forces on the western bank of the Nu River, are frustrating the enemy's attempt to reopen the Ledo Road by smashing the desperate counter-attacks of the foe at various points, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on August 12.

Fighting bloody battles day in and day out our Units have been dealing heavy knock-out blows to the enemy with the aim of annihilating the Chungking forces which have been making repeated counter-attacks.

In parallel with the development of the situation on the North Burma front, the war situation in the sectors west of the Nu River appears to have reached a delicate stage.

Under cover of an intense bombardment from positions on the eastern bank of the Nu River, 20,000 Chungking troops have been counter-attacking our position at Lhameng day in and day out. However, despite their numerical inferiority, the officers and men of the Japanese Forces are holding their position securely while inflicting crushing blows on the enemy troops.

Desperately intent on recapturing Lhameng and unable to make any headway against our counter-attacks, the enemy forces have resorted to the strategy of approaching the fortress by way of underground tunnels which they are now desperately constructing.

Meanwhile, a powerful enemy unit operating under the protection of the China-based United States air force, is now carrying out its plan to recapture Tengyueh, a vital base in the western part of Yunnan. Although the enemy tried to encircle and isolate our forces in that city, the Japanese launched a surprise attack and frustrated the enemy's attempt.

In the early part of this month the enemy in the Tengyueh sector suffered the loss of more than 980 killed. On the other hand, the Japanese gained tremendous war results including large quantities of arms and ammunition.

U.S. AIRMEN BLINDLY RAID CITIES IN SOUTHERN REICH

Famous Buildings Especially in Trier Hit; Raiders Fly Over Swiss Territory

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Supplementing the report on today's terror attack of American bombers against southern Germany, military quarters state that upon entering Reich territory the enemy formations again grossly infringed Swiss neutrality repeatedly for in entering as well as departing, several planes of the American bomber and fighter formations flew over western Switzerland.

There are further impressive proofs at hand on the purely terroristic character of the bombardments on Mannheim and Trier. In Trier, for instance, the American bombers aimed at the very center of the town with its most famous buildings and historic edifices.

According to reports so far at hand, the following buildings were either heavily damaged or destroyed: The Dome, the Basilica, the Liebfrauen Church and the Electoral Palace. No military or industrial targets are in the vicinity of these gorgeous monumental buildings which fell a victim to this most recent crime of the Americans.

Domei

VENICE, August 15.—The center of Lagoon town was raided for the first time by Anglo-American bombers in low level flight on Monday.

The clearly marked hospital ship, Freiburg, was machine-gunned and bombs were dropped in the close vicinity of the ship. A passenger ferry off San Marco was also bombed and many persons were killed.

The world famous St. Marcus Cathedral, the Palace of the Doges, the Salute Cathedral, the Prokurazio, and many other palaces, situated on the channel, were more or less severely damaged.

B-29'S BASE IN CHINA SAID NEAR CHENGTU

Enemy Frantically Building Defense in Fear of Japanese Attacks

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—That the base of the B-29's is in the neighborhood of Chengtu, Szechwan Province, was revealed by the reports of correspondents of American and European newspapers and press agencies on the recent air raid on Anshan, in which Chengtu was mentioned as the starting point.

The enemy is building strong defenses for this air base, expecting raids by Japanese Air Forces, particularly with encircling fighter plane bases of the Chungking air forces which are laid around Chengtu, according to United Press reports from a front base. Crack pilots were also selected from the United States 14th Air Force in China to form newly the 312th Fighter Plane Unit, and dispatched to the newly-established B-29 base to protect it.

This fighter plane unit has single-motor fighters of the latest design, and is mainly formed with pilots with experience in fighting over Germany and Italy since the first landing operation on North Africa in October, 1942. The Commander of the fighter plane unit is Brigadier-General A. H. Girkson, who was formerly the Panama Canal Zone Defense Commander, and was also stationed in the Philippines.

The United States may intend to make more frequent and larger scaled raids on Japan Proper and Manchoukuo, with the increased production of B-29's. But this plan will be conditioned first on the air transportation of fuel, munitions and other supplies. The monthly transportation capacity of the India-China air route is reported to have surpassed 15,000 to 20,000 tons which marked the highest record for the former Burma road, according to British newspapers. Also a Chungking report of Reuters says that the quantity transported by air during June reached the former record amount, because of the reconversion of B-29's to transport planes.

Because it has become possible for the enemy to use the Myitkyina airfield, the India-China route will become almost straight, and the distance will be shortened by about 15 per cent. The consumption of fuel and time will be much reduced as the flying altitude will be lowered, according to a United Press report from Chungking. Thus it can be seen that the enemy is improving the India-China air transportation facilities.

But the enemy planes must confront the natural difficulties of distance, weather and others in the attempt to raid Japan Proper from the China base. The Chungking correspondent of the United Press reported that previous to the establishment of the B-29 base, on October 31, last year, Captain Winifred Saldelet made a photographing and observing trip to Japan Proper, on a Lockheed P-38, flying 8,520 kilometers before returning to his base. In this report Captain Saldelet spoke of the distance and weather that made the flying very difficult.

Difficult Flight

"Captain Saldelet's flight to Japan was the first photographing trip made by the United States forces to that country, and also the first one to be made from a base in China," the report said. "The most difficult matter in such a long flight is the question of fuel. It took many hours before Captain Saldelet gained self-confidence in the matters respecting the speed of air currents, the fuel consumption, and the shortest distance between the base and his objective. When he returned to the base, out of the 900 gallons of gasoline he carried there was left only 70 gallons, or enough to fly only one hour more.

"Depending on his compass, he flew over the Eastern China Sea in search for the objective point. One of the important duties was to make up the weather record every 15 minutes. And he crossed the Eastern China Sea at the altitude of about 2,000 feet, and over the objective point, he flew at the height of 30,000 feet."

The occupation of Hengyang by the Japanese Forces has also necessitated the United States air forces in China to retreat further interior. Thus although their supply facilities have been improved, the distance to Japan Proper has been greatly extended.

Hitler Decorates Papen

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 15.—At the suggestion of Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Fuehrer bestowed the Knight's Cross of the War Merits with Swords on Baron Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador to Turkey, for his special achievements and personal efforts in the interest of the Reich. The Fuehrer personally handed this distinction to Ambassador von Papen.

Orlando Is Demanding New Italian Cabinet To Succeed Bonomi

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 15.—Negotiations pertaining to the removal of the Bonomi Cabinet and the formation of a new Government headed by Orlando are well progressing in Italy, according to a Rome dispatch. Orlando is reported to be demanding the formation of a Cabinet composed of representatives of all political parties with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Premier, as Foreign Minister. However, there are certain shortcomings in this plan because the Communists and Socialists refuse to participate in the new Government.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 16

NEW CABINET IN ACTION

ASAHI—The new Cabinet is a national Cabinet at the same time, however, it is also a Cabinet of "cooperation and collaboration of the Army and Navy," as pointed out by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The Cabinet's decision to establish the Supreme Council for the Guidance of the War as the first step following its formation revealed its iron determination to forge ahead toward the goal of victory. It also indicates the zeal of both the Army and Navy to contribute toward the war conduct in perfect unity. The other day we praised this as an unprecedentedly bold decision and expressed our hope for the smooth and speedy start of its functioning.

The entire nation, while anticipating speedy and bold results are, at the same time, placing their boundless trust in the outcome. It may have been also in consideration of this fact that the Government, going one step farther, has made arrangements to convoke an extraordinary session of the Diet at the beginning of September, in order to call attention of the nation at large, and to decide on urgent wartime measures, together with the entire people.

In other words, the so-called cooperation Cabinet, is now about to advance boldly toward extensive cooperation with the people united in perfect harmony. Nay, it is not cooperation by joint deliberation and joint action of separate beings. It is that the original relationship of a fused oneness is being manifested and revealed. If things are considered from this viewpoint, then it must be said that the coming Diet, as the first real stage of the present Cabinet for its operation of national politics, has a realistic and deep value.

CHRYSLER IS PRODUCING B-29'S AT DODGE PLANT

Factory Covers 500 Acres and Has 39 Buildings, Reveals Wall Street Journal

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—It is at the Dodge plant of the Chrysler Company in Chicago that B-29's are produced in the largest quantity, according to the Wall Street Journal, New York.

The plant covers 500 acres and has 19 manufactories and 20 auxiliary buildings and contains machinery and assembling plant, 50 laboratories, aluminum and magnesium casting plant, heat-treating and die-casting plant, propeller testing laboratory and others. The aluminum and magnesium casting plants are said to be the largest in the United States.

The B-29's, which were originally designed by the Wright Airplane Company, are being manufactured at the Dodge factory in Chicago, the Chrysler Company having been ordered on January 2, 1942 to undertake their manufacture. Since January 4, the same year, a shipment of motors was made from the plant. The monthly production capacity at present is 3,000,000 pounds of aluminum and steel.

British Air Casualties Bared

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Civilian casualties in air raids in Britain during the month of July were announced tonight as 2,441 killed or missing and 7,107 injured and detained in hospitals, according to a London dispatch.

Benes Going to Moscow

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—President Eduard Benes of the refugee Czechoslovakian regime is expected to leave London shortly for Moscow, according to a Daily Telegraph report.

AMERICAN PEOPLE HIT BY SHORTAGES

Vaunted High Standard of Living Deteriorating—Housewives Particularly Suffer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 15.—The so-called American way of living is fast deteriorating in the face of the many shortages which civilians and authorities alike have to suffer in the United States.

Most annoying from the viewpoint of the housewife is the necessity now of going about for her shopping with old paper bags. Paper bags are no longer being manufactured due to the acute shortage in pulp supplies. The supply of tissue papers has also given out as seen from notices on drugstore counters.

Another hard blow to the housewife is the increase in the prices of automobiles, refrigerators and washing machines. They cost from 20 to 35 per cent more than in pre-war times, a severe blow indeed to the already tax-laden public.

Beer quaffers go about with glum faces, for the shortage in beer supplies is even more acute than in that of liquor, which is bad enough, drinkers say. It is now almost as difficult to get a bottle of beer as it is to get a bottle of Bourbon. Those who can afford it, dash across the border into Mexico and there get their fill.

The Treasury Department has announced that it is concentrating its efforts in breaking up the flourishing black market trade in liquor. It has been revealed that for the eight-month period ending on June 30, a total of 1,174 persons were arrested on black market dealings in liquor. During these investigations the Government seized $700,000 worth of goods. Other minor offenses accounted for 10,500 convictions so far this year.

Constituting one of American industry's major problems is the shortage of heavy tires for trucks. In fact the situation is so bad that the Production Board is thinking of cutting down the allotment of heavy tires for Latin America in order to offset this deficiency. Certain far-sighted officials protested against this plan on the stand that Latin America on her part was producing strategic materials necessary to the United States. Naturally their protests were overridden, but at least the original agreement made by Sumner Welles at the Rio de Janeiro Conference will be maintained, that is, tires to Latin America will be put on the same priority basis as the American civilian requirements.

As to fountain pens and typewriters, the people had been resigned to doing without, but now it seems a fountain pen has been devised from substitute material. The pen was presented to a certain famous lady by the maker, one Clegg of the Quartermasters Depot in Washington. The pen is said to be so strong that it can be stamped upon without effect.

10 U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN

Residential Quarters, Cultural Buildings Bombed in Reich

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Making use of the prevailing bad weather, American bomber formations today entered southwestern Germany and carried out terror raids on Mannheim, Trier and several other localities. Despite poor visibility, the raiders indiscriminately unloaded incendiary and explosive bombs on residential quarters and cultural buildings.

Unfavorable weather conditions impeded the German fighters from effectively countering the raiders, but German flak batteries in western Germany went into action and brought down several four-engined American bombers. Ten enemy machines were destroyed, according to incomplete reports.

Anti-Axis Chiefs Named

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—New anti-Axis commanders in the Mediterranean area were announced by the anti-Axis headquarters today, according to a London dispatch. They included General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson (British), Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Area; Lieutenant-General Jacob Devers (American), Deputy-Commander-in-Chief and concurrently Commander of the American Air Force; General Sir Harold Alexander (British), Commander of the Anti-Axis troops in Italy; Lieutenant-General F. C. Baker (American), Commander of the Anti-Axis Mediterranean Air Force; Air Chief Marshal Sir John S. Debsor (British), Vice-Commander of the Anti-Axis Mediterranean Air Force; and Admiral Sir John Cunningham (British), Commander of the Anti-Axis Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

Chinese, Indians Traveling to U.S. by Sea Forced by Yanks to Make Trip in Steerage

Domei

CANTON, August 15.—The indignation of the Chungking masses has been aroused anew at receipt of notice from the American Tourist Bureau to tourist offices in Chungking that henceforth only steerage accommodation would be available to the Indian and Chinese travelers on the Bombay-United States route, according to a Central News Agency dispatch dated August 11. Already the ill-feeling of the people had been smoldering due to the high-handed methods and attitude of the American officers and men stationed in Chungking, and this latest news is fast fanning it to an open flame.

The communication stated that cabin accommodation in ships sailing from Bombay for American ports would from now on be available only to American officers and men returning home from East Asia and for American civilians returning to America after completing two years of service overseas. Other passengers, that is, Chinese and Indians, could hope for no better accommodation than third class and steerage, it was intimated.

Furthermore, the communication contained a warning that there would be no provision of towels or bedding in the steerage class and that the passengers would have to bathe with sea water.

'V-1'S' MAY RENDER BOMBERS OBSOLETE

Tanks Produced by Germans Far Superior to Those Turned Out by Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—It was taken for granted until a few weeks ago in the United States and in Britain, that because America had become the arsenal of democracy, able to turn out vast quantities of ships, planes and other supplies, the war was all but won. But since the Anglo-American armies have come up against the new tanks and other equipment of the German army, and since the "V-1" has appeared on the scene, there is a disposition toward second thoughts in this respect. There is reason to believe that there are many surprises in store for the American and British war leaders.

The material of the German army has shown amazing improvement during the last few years. As is well known, this army in 1940 already had a good head-start over its opponents. Its equipment then was very far from being something to laugh at—very far from being the "papier-mache" stuff as described by an American after he returned from Vienna at the time of the Anschluss. He, like so many millions of others, was simply blinded by prejudices and by long contact with the Jewish atmosphere of New York.

In the long camouflaged columns and trains, now rolling toward Normandy after four years of some of the most terrible fighting the world has ever seen, there is less parade than in 1940 but more business. Most of the soldiers are veterans of one or more bitterly fought campaigns; and many wear the ribbon which denotes service on the Eastern Front. There is nothing, however, which recalls Napoleon's tired veterans or Washington's ragged men at Valley Forge. Nor does there seem any change in the average age during the last four years. The German soldier today is a hard, bronzed, well-shoed, clothed and fed veteran.

As the flying bomb—which promises to revolutionize warfare and may render the bombing plane obsolete—suggests, German technicians have not been asleep. And back of the technicians is an army of nearly 50,000,000 war workers in Germany alone, not to speak of the other European countries.

It has not been much more than a year since the German tank, the "Tiger," made its appearance on the Mediterranean and Eastern fronts. It is still the equal, if not the superior, to anything Britain or America has turned out, but now the "Panther," more heavily armed, better protected and faster and enjoying many other advantages, has appeared on the front, and is being produced in great quantities. The new Panzerfaust and Panzerschreck, which the German army has brought into action, are also playing their part in Normandy, and have contributed toward putting 300 tanks out of action in the Caen sector in three days.

AGREE ON CIVILIAN AVIATION

Preliminary Understanding Reached By U.S. and Soviets

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Preliminary understanding has been reached with the Soviet Union representatives now in Washington concerning the problems of civil aviation, Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Agreement was reached during conferences with the Soviet air mission during June and July, Hull said, but emphasized that the conversations were preliminary and exploratory and that "no commitments were made by either side."

Meanwhile, it was learned that similar talks have been going on with Chungking, the Netherlands and Great Britain.

CHINESE INDIGNANT AT U.S. INSINCERITY

American Air Force Refuses To Pay For Airfield Constructed Near Chengtu

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 15.—A clash between American soldiers and Chinese people over the problem of constructing an airefild is reported from Chengtu in Szechwan Province.

Chinese farmers at Sintsing, 50 kilometers southwest of Chengtu, were forced to offer their land situated at the southeastern outskirts of the town for the construction of an airfield for the U.S. 20th air corps. They had to offer it at the price of only 25,000 yuan per 60 square yards despite the fact that it normally costs 70,000 to 80,000 yuan, under the beautiful name of "patriotism."

Several months had gone by since they offered their land but the Americans did not pay the price. Whereupon the farmers became indignant and attacked the soldiers of the American air force three times, killing and injuring some 50 Americans. There were also a number of casualties among the farmers.

The conflict between the two became further intensified, and the provincial government had to dispatch troops to suppress the clash. On the other hand, when Chang Chun, Governor of Szechwan Province, went to the scene and investigated the matter, it was found that two Chinese administrative officials were conspirators with the Americans. It was revealed that these two Chinese officials, bribing municipal officials with the money for purchasing the land, established a gay quarters in the city of Chengtu and went on the spree, in utter disregard of the hard living of the masses.

It is stated that inasmuch as the provincial government and the United States air force tried to settle the affair by discharging only two Chinese officials, the Chinese farmers' indignation against these two parties, especially against the American air force, has become intensified.

U.S. WANTS TO ACQUIRE JAPANESE POSSESSIONS

Senator McKellar Also Advocates Taking Over of All Islands In Caribbean

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—A preposterous resolution advocating the incorporation into American territory of Japan's insular possessions including her South Seas mandates, and the acquisition of all the West Indies and the Ecuadorian territory of the Galapagos Islands was submitted to the United States Senate today by Senator Kenneth K McKellar, Democrat from Tennessee, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The resolution is to the following effect:

"The United States should, at the termination of the present war, conclude a 'realistic' peace. She should realize the incorporation into her territory of all the islands which are deemed necessary for ensuring America's safety. From this point of view, the Senate should insist on the following:

"The incorporation into United States territory of the islands which formed Japanese territory or mandates as of December 5, 1941.

"The acquisition of the Bermudas and all the West Indies which belong to European countries at present.

"The acquisition of the Ecuadorian territory of the Galapagos Islands through negotiations with that country."

The resolution was supported by Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee, who declared the same day that Britain and France should cede their insular possessions to the United States which the latter needs, as part of the payment of their debts in the last and present World Wars.

FIGHT INTENSIFYING IN BIALYSTOK AREA

Germans Bringing Up Reserves And Additional Material to Stem Soviet Onrush

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—There is every indication that the bitter fighting in the Bialystok and Osoviec areas means the opening of the Soviet offensive against East Prussia, writes Dr. Max Krull, D.N.B. military commentator today.

Foreseeing the extent of the present large-scale battle, the German Command has done everything to increase the German fighting strength by bringing up new divisions and war materials.

The climax of the battle which is being fought mainly by mechanized units, has not yet been reached. It is assumed that the Soviet pressure will increase further. One of the heaviest battles in the history of ground fighting is likely to take place in the days and weeks to come. Compared with this battle the operations southwest of Lake Pleskau are of less strategical significance although the Soviets sent into battle 20 rifle and four tank divisions and gained some ground without, however, breaking through.

In France the invaders, in the course of the last 48 hours, made no headway at all. The thrust by the third American army in a northerly direction was unsuccessful. The Germans in Normandy are standing this test, and in Britanny, too, the coastal bases are being defended with exemplary tenacity.

Apart from the question of when the decision will take place, another question arises, namely where the German command will allow the decisive battle in the west to take place. There is no lack of space or strategical possibilities for this battle. One thing is certain to turn out soon, namely that the anti-Axis hints to the effect that the decision in the west was imminent, have been either an error or an attempt at deception.

In Italy the enemy troops very cautiously occupied Florence which for some days has not belonged to the German defense system. The statement of American war reporters that some famous churches were indeed undamaged, does not alter the fact that prior to its occupation American heavy artillery shelled this historic town.

When reviewing all theaters of war one must not forget the V-1 attacks against southern England. The statement by the British Ambassador to U.S., Lord Halifax, that the German flying bombs were damaging 700 houses per hour means that since the beginning of the retaliation fire more than 1,000,000 homes have been wrecked. This is not the first figure given by the British. About 10 days ago Prime Minister Churchill mentioned 800,000 houses which would amount to the same. Berlin's competent circles pay attention to such figures only because they facilitate the calculation of how many tons of explosives will be needed to destroy the capital of the British Empire. The battle for London is the longest long-range battle so far in the history of wars and, according to hints by leading German circles, is about to be further intensified.

Reich Battleplanes Active

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Reviewing the operations in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, Colonel Ernst von Hammer writes that the main weight of the Soviet summer offensive again centered in the northern sector where the Soviets on the Latvian front from the area northwest of Kreuzberg and on the Estonian front from Pleskau attempted to advance in a westerly direction. At both places the Soviets threw into battle very strong infantry, artillery tank and battleplane formations in order to widen the penetrations. In particular, northwest of Kreuzberg, they attacked no less than seventeen times with far superior forces. Fighting of exceptional bitterness developed here but ended in favor of the German troops.

The Luftwaffe joined in the defensive fighting with several hundred battleplanes. West of Pleskau the Soviets sent into battle fourteen rifle divisions. Here, the German troops bravely withstood the Soviet onrush and inflicted heavy losses on the Red Army especially in the battle for Werro which is completely destroyed and burning.

U.S. Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Production of submarines in the Electric Boat Company yards in Groton, Connecticut, were halted when 4,500 workers failed to appear today, according to a Hartford dispatch. The workers' grievances included relations between the company and the Union and working conditions.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 15

The retaliation fire on London is continued.

Southeast and south of Caen, the enemy again launched a big-scale attack supported by strong artillery and tank formations, in order to thrust forward in the direction of the area north of Carrogues where the American formations have been forced into the defense by our counter-attacks yesterday. After embittered fighting, the enemy succeeded in some sectors in piercing our front but was checked by counter-attacks and 40 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In the Brest fighting area, local enemy attacks were repulsed by concentric artillery fire.

The garrisons of St. Malo and Dinard held their bases against the enemy again attacking with superior forces while Fort de la Varde was lost yesterday evening after heroic resistance offered by our garrison.

The enemy after having intensified during the last few days his air attacks on the defense installations and communication lines in the southern French coastal area landed in the Toulon-Cannes area in the early morning hours today and our coastal defense is engaged in fighting with the enemy landing troops.

Flak of our naval command and our patrol vessels over the western French and southern French coastal waters downed 30 enemy aircraft.

In the French hinterland, 26 terrorists were killed.

In Italy, there was only minor fighting activity.

In the forefield of the Carpathians, only local fighting operations took place yesterday. A single German tank corps yesterday destroyed 51 enemy tanks in the fighting west of Baranov which is still going on.

South of Varka, the Soviets attacked with several rifle divisions and here, too, the fighting is still in full swing.

In Lithuania, our grenadiers supported by tanks and storm-guns threw the Soviets out of a salient which the enemy had effected at Raseinen a few days ago and in this action, 63 enemy tanks and 18 storm-guns were destroyed.

In Estonia, repeated Soviet attacks at Modohn were foiled. In the salient southwest of Lake Pleskau, the Soviets despite the army of very strong forces were able to gain little ground only in the face of the stiff and embittered resistance offered by our troops. Our battleplane formations, supporting the ground fighting inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy.

Enemy bomber formations attacking German territory yesterday caused damage and casualties in Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Trier and Kaiserslautern. The Trier Cathedral was severely hit.

Last night enemy aircraft bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian district. Altogether 22 enemy aircraft were downed over the Reich and the occupied western Europe.

NEWSPAPER BAN REMOVED

Suspended Papers in Argentina Allowed to Resume Publication

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—The Argentine Government, today, permitted domestic newspapers, which had been suspended due to the strained international situation caused by the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States, to resume publication according to a Buenos Aires report. The strict censorship system has already been abolished.

In lifting the publication ban, the Government warned the papers not to print reports which, under the persent difficult situation facing the nation, might force the State into a crisis.

The declaration of the urgent situation, however, is still in force and communist papers are still covered by the ban.

200 Chilean Miners Dead

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—More than 200 miners were killed at the Breden copper mines in Chile when avalanches occurred in three places in the mine area, reports a Santiago dispatch. Up to the present, 100 dead bodies have been recovered and the rest are still thought to be buried under debris.

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Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
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1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
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3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

NIPPON UNITS OPEN SIANG WATER ROUTE

Constructed by Naval Engineering Corps in Cooperation With Army Forces

Domei

HANKOW, August 15.—A water route, 245 nautical miles long on the Siang River, was opened recently by the Japanese. The construction project had been undertaken by an Engineering Corps of the Imperial Japanese Navy which worked in concert with the Japanese Army Units which had surged into Hengyang from Tungting Lake through Changsha and Siangtan.

In this connection, the Japanese Forces stationed here made the following announcement on Sunday:

"Japanese Naval Units which had been assigned to the task of developing a water route on the Siang River from Changsha completed the project recently. In the course of the construction work, or in the period from May 27 up to the time of the completion of the water course, 776 mines were removed by our Forces."

Suffered Many Hardships

By S. TAKEDA

Of the Military Press Corps

SIANG RIVER, August 15.—The hardships and difficulties which had confronted the Japanese Engineering Corps engaged in the task of opening a water route on the Siang River are beyond the power of words to describe.

The Japanese soldiers had to work in mine-infested areas and were shelled by the enemy's field and mountain guns. Moreover, enemy planes appeared on the scene and carried out strafing attacks. The fact that all the vessels used in the construction work were riddled with bullet holes reveals the intensity of the enemy's air raids.

Portofino Church Destroyed

Domei

MILAN, August 15.—The Anglo-American air raid on Genoa in the beginning of August also damaged the world famous bathing resorts of Rapallo, Santa Margerita and Portofino on the Riviera. The enemy attackers destroyed the church in Portofino which was consecrated in honor of the Holy George whose remains were brought there by Ligurian crusaders from the Holy Land. The church which is a mass of ruins today was erected in the 11th century and considerably enlarged in the 17th century.

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Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
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NIPPON INTERNEES APPRECIATE GOODS

Japanese in Canada and U.S. Wire Thanks for Tea, Miso And Shoyu From Homeland

Reading between the lines of the short telegrams of thanks and appreciation from the Japanese internees for goods sent to them from Japan one can sense their overwhelming gratitude and burning love for their motherland. Green tea, miso, shoyu and other articles had been shipped on the second exchange ship Teia Maru by the Committee for Study of Relief Measures for Japanese Internees in Enemy Countries and by the Japan Red Cross.

As previously reported the arrival of goods destined for the Japanese internees in America had gladdened the hearts of the recipients greatly and recent telegraphic messages indicate that the Japanese in Canada have also received their share through the good offices of the International Red Cross at Geneva and the Japan Red Cross. The various articles have been evenly distributed among the 32,800 Japanese internees in Canada.

A few telegrams of appreciation are quoted below:

"Upon the arrival of your presents, despite the distance between the homes of different individuals, we distributed miso, tea and shoyu to 262 adults and 36 children. Notices were circulated many times and care taken not to miss a single person. The quantities rationed were: miso—adults one cup, children one-half cup, tea—adults one-half pound, children one-fourth pound, shoyu—adults three pints, children one pint." (Sent by Chikao Hori, Montreal).

"We express our heartfelt thanks for the presents sent through the kindness of our compatriots in our motherland. We pray that each of you, keeping healthy in mind and body, will see the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious finish." (Sent by Uchihori, Lemon Creek).

Cable Briefs

G.B.S. SEES COLLAPSE

Anglo-Saxon nations are heading for a crack-up, warns George Bernard Shaw, self-asserted "absentee landlord, capitalist, renter of ability and by conviction a communist." According to Shaw, everyone should have a basic income of $3,200 per year except geniuses, who deserve more. The only drawback to this ideal state, however, he comments, is that there is not enough money to go around. Writing in the Sunday Times, Shaw declared that the Anglo-Saxon civilization would be wrecked, insofar as it has not been wrecked already, by the division of society into financial classes battling for the bulk of a nation's income.

CONEY ISLAND FIRE

Was it mere chance, or a coincidence, that four amusement centers in New York went up in flames during last weekend? In one park, nearly 150 cars parked on the roadside blew up, their gasoline tanks having exploded. Saturday afternoon Luna Park on Coney Island was a mass of flames. The damage is estimated to be around $500,000. On the same day there was a huge conflagration in a New Jersey amusement center in which 10 persons were injured; damage is estimated to be about $250,000. New York's Fire Marshal declared that a 15-minute delay in sounding the alarm in the Coney Island fire had caused undue damage. He said that the nearest fire station could have responded in three minutes and prevented the fire from spreading.

TOO LATE FOR DRINK

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip—is an old adage which once more has been proved true. Authorities whose mouths had been watering for a taste of the 76-year-old whisky which was supposed to have been interred in a cornerstone of the Springfield, Illinois, State House were sadly disappointed. They found the niche where the bottle had been but someone else had beat them to it.

YANK DRAFT DODGER

Evading the draft law is an old game in the United States. Recently Bandleader Teddy Powell was held on a $2,000 bail. Thirty-eight-year-old Powell was charged with having sent one John Wilson to New York to try to obtain delay in his draft. Powell is the composer of the songs "Boots and Saddles" and "Bewildered."

Recruitment Chiefs Meet

A conference of the heads of the Military Recruitment Departments of the Armies and Divisions in all Japan was held from 8:30 a.m. Wednesday at the War Ministry. Following the issuance of instructions from Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama War Minister, suggestions were made by various heads and after conferring on many matters the meeting terminated at 5:30 p.m.

Strong Veneer Board Boats Make Debut; To Fight for Control of Supply Routes

To fight for the control of commissary lines in the southern seas and to participate in landing operations, large Army motor-boats built of veneer board have made their debut in the Greater East Asia war theater. These new boats which will replace the ton motor-boats hitherto used, will undoubtedly play an important role in the prosecution of the current war.

As strong and as durable as ordinary iron motor-boats, these new boats made of veneer board can be built at less expense and in less time than the iron boats.

On a certain day strenuous training of the crew members of these new Army motor-boats was conducted in Tokyo Bay for four hours under the scorching summer heat, reports a Domei correspondent who actually witnessed the training aboard one of the boats.

At 8 a.m. under an order issued by Commander Nakamura, numerous boats began to glide over the smooth surface of the water in single file. As the speed was gradually increased, the engines began to roar pleasantly.

Each boat was manned by a crew consisting of a captain, a lookout, an engineer, a pilot and several coxswains, all tanned and sinewy. Each man busily attended to his respective duty.

Keeping a certain distance between the boats, each crew observed perfect order under the command of Army officers who participated in the training as instructors. In each boat, the captain, as he listened attentively to the instructions of the officers, kept his eyes on a map, while the engineer skilfully handled the engine.

Thus, after undergoing such training each crew was dispatched to the northern or southern waters to participate in action. Some of the crew members who took part in the training in Tokyo Bay that day, possess brilliant war records, having combatted enemy submarines in the southern seas.

Some time has elapsed since the boats left Tokyo Bay on a certain day so scorchingly hot that the correspondent's face and hands were almost blistered. Braving the high waters, the boats headed for the open sea. Though the boats rocked heavily, the engineers remained calm and composed, completely confident in their skill. Maintaining high speed, the boats proudly cruised on, fully prepared to dash into the enemy.

LARGE CITIES TO RECEIVE EXTRA FOODSTUFF RATION

Shimada Gains Cabinet Approval on Wednesday for Special Emergency Measure

The Government has decided to make special distribution of various vegetables such as potatoes, fermented beans and bean sprouts as well as fish and canned food to the citizens of big cities in the country. This special measure was reported at Wednesday's extraordinary Cabinet meeting by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Toshio Shimada on understanding of all the Cabinet members.

According to the special measure decided, besides distributing the vegetables and canned food, part of the foodstuffs stored for emergency use will also be distributed to the people of the important air-defense cities in the Tokyo-Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe and northern Kyushu districts, to be kept in their own houses for emergency.

It is also stated that for the citizens of Tokyo and Osaka, a special ration of potatoes and wheat flour corresponding to five days' amount will be distributed without rice deduction.

TRAIN RESTRICTION REVISED

Second-Class Cars Resume Service on Yokosuka Line

Second-class cars, abolished for short distance railway travel since April of this year, have been resumed on the Yokosuka line from Wednesday. Based on the decisive emergency war measures, limitations had been placed on passenger service in April, whereby first and second-class cars, sleepers, dining cars, for short distance travel, second-class commutation passes and tickets had been abolished. Other measures had also been adopted to increase the efficiency of wartime transport, such as prohibition of riding past a station on commutation passes and the removal of seats in cars.

However, in view of the demand from various quarters, the restriction against riding past a station on commutation passes have been revised. Also due to special circumstances, second-class cars have been attached to the 30 up and down trains on the Yokosuka line. There will, however, be no issuance of second-class commutation passes and second-class passengers will have to buy their tickets each time.

BURMESE BODY CONDEMNS U.S. DESECRATION OF DEAD

Americans Surpass African Headhunters in Barbarism, Declares Takin Nu

Domei

RANGOON, August 14.—Thakin Nu, Minister without Portfolio and chief of the headquarters of the Maha Bama Asiayone (Greater Burma Association), in a statement issued today disclosed that the Supreme Council of the Maha Bama Asiayone at its second general meeting on Wednesday passed a resolution "severely condemning the profanity of the Americans in desecrating the bodies of Japanese heroes who had sacrificed their lives for the noble cause of righteousness in this war which is being fought, not only for the cause of Greater East Asia but also for a new world order which is to save the world from falling into the abyss of degeneration into which the Americans are now plunging headlong.

Thakin Nu said that the news of American bestiality in sending home skulls and bones of Japanese soldiers came not only as a rude shock to the Burmese but also was an insult to the entire Asiatic peoples. Declaring that this war has given the Americans a chance to give vent to their naked feelings regarding the standards of honor, righteousness and human decency, Thakin Nu recalled that on Guadalcanal Island Japanese wounded were deliberately run over by American tractors and tanks.

"Failing to achieve superiority over the true martial spirit of Japanese heroes, he said, "the Americans surpassed the most barbarous African headhunters in atrocities. Of late it seems that the American irritation is getting more and more intense on account of frustrated attempts at asserting their superiority and they have started desecrating the dead."

He concluded by saying that as America had reached the peak of her cannibalistic civilization, it was up to the Asiatics to wipe out once and for all this sacrilegious barbarian from the face of the globe.

Burmese Woman Works Hard to Tear Down Language Barrier Between Japan, Burma

Domei

RANGOON, August 14.—Carrying on the teachings of her late brother, U Ottama, Daw Ain Soe, headmistress of the Ottama Japanese Language School, is now concentrating on teaching the Japanese language to young Burmese boys and girls. She is convinced that the knowledge of the Japanese language is the best and quickest means of propagating among the younger Burmese generation Ottama's precept that the Asiatic races must follow Japan's leadership for the creation of a new order in East Asia.

In an interview on the fifth anniversary of the death of her brother, patriot and advocate of Japan-Burma friendship, Daw Ain Soe declared that in order to continue her late brother's teachings, she has devoted herself to the propagation of the Japanese language which is the best means of enabling the Burmese to understand Japan and the Japanese, an ideal to which her brother had devoted his whole life.

Daw Ain Soe said that the realization of what a barrier language could be to Japan-Burma understanding was driven home to her when the Japanese Forces entered Burma and the Burmese and Japanese soldiers could not make themselves understood.

However, due to her efforts, the Ottama Japanese Language School was established on April 23, 1942, and since then she has been imparting the knowledge of the Japanese language to the younger generation in Burma.

In the meanwhile, under the auspices of the Burma Heroes' Commemoration Association, both Burmese and Japanese observed the death anniversary of U Ottama with appropriate ceremonies. In Rangoon a rally was held under the chairmanship of Thakin Kodaw Maing, Privy Councilor. Speeches on the significant occasion were delivered by Thakin Nu, Chief of the headquarters of the Maha Bama Asiayone (Greater Burma Association), U Ba Gyan, President of the East Asia Youths' League, and Ashin Riya, elder brother of Daw Ain Soe.

FILIPINOS CHERISH NATION'S FREEDOM

Aquino Voices Determination That Americans Will Never Return to P.I.

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—"The memory of August 13 brings back in stark reality the promises of Philippine independence based upon the imperishable shrine of American jingoistic foreign policy." Thus declared Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, in a radio broadcast last night in which he commented on the occupation of Manila by the United States forces on August 13, 1898 which led to the colonization of the Philippines.

"August 13 every year signifies strongly the triumph of America over Spain, and also of American deceptions, treachery and flagrant disloyalty to the plighted word; it symbolized the beginning not only of the American occupation of the Philippines but also of the long-range policy of imperialistic deceit and greed which deprived the Filipinos of well-deserved fruits of victory, and forced the Filipinos to sacrifice the flower of manhood upon the bloody fields of Bataan and Corregidor."

Emphasizing that August 13 is the "day of national humiliation," Mr. Aquino pointed out: "On that day 46 years ago the Philippines entered upon a phase of history characterized by American rapacity and Filipino vassalage to American materialistic and imperialistic aggrandizement."

Further scoring American duplicity, he referred to "the unimpeachable and incontrovertible historical fact" that the Americans thoroughly deceived General Emilio Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders. The Americans made the Filipinos believe that America had come to help liberate the Philippines from Spanish bondage, thus inspiring the Filipinos to fight the Spanish-American War on the side of America.

Admiral George Dewey and other officers attended the Proclamation of Philippine Independence in Kawit on June 12, 1898, thus dissembling to give support to the independence. He pointed out, however, that with the arrival of fresh and sufficient American troops the Americans showed their true colors by demanding the surrender of Manila by the Spanish and totally ignoring the Filipinos who had placed Manila in a state of siege and on the point of surrender. The insurgent Filipino troops were not allowed to enter Manila following the Spanish surrender.

Recalling with just pride the brilliant but unequal fight against the Americans by the Filipino patriots who yearned for freedom, Mr. Aquino asserted: "August 13 should serve for all Filipinos as a symbol and landmark in our struggle to set ourselves free from the influence of American policies and ideas."

Voicing the deep determination that the Americans shall never return to the Philippines, Mr. Aquino bluntly stated:

"Considering that we are now an independent republic, we are further resolved to strengthen and fortify this republic, to fight for it and sacrifice for it everything we hold dear, including life itself!"

SWEETER THAN SUGAR

Monopoly Bureau to Manufacture Perillaluchin in Quantities

The manufacture of "perillaluchin", which is 1,000 times sweeter than sugar, is being undertaken by the Monopoly Bureau, and the product will soon appear on the market at the price of about ¥8 for 30 grams, according to the Mainichi.

Seiji Furukawa is the person who first discovered the formula for manufacturing "perillaluchin" from perilla leaves. In view of the importance of this scientific discovery, Dr. Seijiro Suganuma, President of the Tokyo Physico-chemical Research Institute, undertook to study the possibilities of "perillaluchin" as a substitute for sugar.

As a result, he evolved a method of manufacturing "perillaluchin" in powder form. This preparation was found to be most suitable as it does not change its chemical structure when exposed to heat.

Encouraged by this success, large-scale production of the new discovery has been started at the Agricultural and Industrial Company in Hokkaido.

"Perillaluchin", as a substitute for sugar, is the same as saccharine. It can be used to sweeten all kinds of drinks, namely, milk, coffee, tea and so forth. However, it cannot be used as a substitute for sugar in cooking.

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East Asia Round-Up

Amboina Island has been famous these several hundred years for the quality of its pottery. Photo shows the female workers putting on the finishing touches. Prior to the war the industry was carried on by men.

Teaching of English Banned

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 16.—As another measure toward ousting the last vestiges of Anglo-American influence in Chinese educational field, the Education Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality has ordered Chinese primary schools here to discontinue teaching the English language. It said that Nippon-go is to be the only foreign language to be taught at primary schools.

Issuing Malai Magazine

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 16.—A bi-monthly Malai language magazine called "The Warrior" will be shortly published by the Home Defense Aid Society to provide soldiers of the Java Home Defense Army as well as auxiliary forces with knowledge of the current world affairs.

Building New Village

Domei

MALANG, August 16.—A model village of 200 households complete with a grammar school, mosque and market is being built at the foot of Mt. Kawi in the western part of Malang Province. The new village will be named Tanaka Moelia after the Governor of Malang Province.

Donate to I.N.A.

Domei

SHONAN, August 16.—Reflecting Chinese sympathy with the cause of Indian independence, several Chinese business firms and individuals contributed $1,200 to the Indian National Army at the recently staged Azad Hind Fauj military pageant held here on July 30.

Collegians to Graduate

Domei

MANILA, August 16.—Commencement exercises of the College of Medicine of the University of Santo Tomas will be held on August 19 at the Sulucan Chapel.

Information Office Opened

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 16.—In order to help the progress of native industries, the Semarang Industrial Information Office was recently opened here for the public.

Newsreel Theaters Popular

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 16.—Attesting to the ever-growing public interest in events in Japan as well as in other regions of Greater East Asia, newsreel theaters are attracting increasing customers daily in Semarang, Surabaya and Bandoeng, where newsreel theaters were unknown during the prewar days.

Information Center Formed

Domei

BONDOWOSO, August 16.—An Information Center for infants was recently established here by the Bosoeki Provincial authorities in eastern Java whereby mothers and babies will be given proper care by doctors and nurses attached to the center.

JAVANESE COUNCIL PLANS TO BOLSTER WAR EFFORT

Labor for Mutual Aid Based on Family System Necessary, Says Education Leader

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 15.—The current fourth session of the Central Council is characterized by the unprecedented zeal of the 43 councillors in the deliberation of measures to enhance the efforts of Java's 50,000,000 people to gain final victory. Following the speeches delivered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java and the Director-General of the Military Administration, the councillors today started deliberations for establishing a system so that all the inhabitants of Java can put forth every ounce of strength for the prosecution of the war.

The first day of the meeting yesterday was featured by general opinions voiced by four councillors representing Moslem, educational and welfare circles. Hadji Hadi Koesoemo, president of the Mosammadia Moslem Association, in pointing out the value of labor for Japan's war cause in the light of Mohammed's teachings, stressed the necessity of all Moslems participating in the war effort.

Ki Hadjar Dewantara, President of the Taman Siswa Education Association, emphasized that the former idea of labor for remuneration should be replaced by one of labor for mutual aid based on the family system. Otoiskandar Dinata, President of the Java Home Defense Assistance Society, declared that welfare measures adopted by the Military Administration should be copied by private welfare bodies in view of the growing number of laborers needed for war prosecution.

Togasaki Given Radio Post

Kiyoshi Togasaki, Managing Editor of the Nippon Times, has been appointed head of the American Department in the Overseas Bureau of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation following the transfer of Makoto Tsunekawa, the former head of the same department, according to an announcement made by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation on Tuesday.

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ENGINEER AWARDED GIFT BY SHIGEMITSU

Sato's Work in Developing Fluorite and Aluminite Deposits in China Lauded

For his distinguished services in developing fluor spar and aluminite resources in China, Genro Sato, engineer of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was awarded a letter of commendation and a present by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Wednesday, it was learned.

The letter of appreciation and gift were presented by Minister Shigemitsu in a ceremony held at 9:30 a.m. at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Since November, 1942, when the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry was established, Mr. Sato has busied himself in investigating and working out plans for the development of mineral resources in China, as an engineer of the same Ministry. He conducted minute investigations into the fluor spar resources in Chekiang Province and the aluminite resources discovered in Shantung Province.

Mr. Sato confirmed the importance of these deposits and made strenuous efforts to develop them. The honor was awarded the engineer for his outstanding services in thus contributing to the increased production of aircraft, which is one of the most urgent needs of the country at present, thereby adding much to the power of the Empire's armed forces.

Kushiro Mayor Picked

Kunitsugu Sato, a former Mayor of Kushiro, was appointed Mayor of the same city at the recommendation of the municipal assembly, following the expiration of the term of office of the present Mayor, it was announced by the Home Ministry on Wednesday.

Chou Goes to Gotenba

Chou Fo-hai, Acting President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, who is now visiting in Japan, left Tokyo Station on Wednesday for Gotenba.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1944

Roosevelt's Scheme for the Pacific

President Franklin Roosevelt's speech at Puget Sound, Washington, on August 13 following his return to the United States after his melodramatic "disappearance" to the Hawaiian Islands and the Aleutians will be remembered by historians as a most important revelation of the United States' stark imperialistic designs in the Pacific. Incontrovertible proof has now been given by President Roosevelt himself that the United States will not be satisfied with anything less than complete domination of the Pacific area, regardless of the territorial claims of Britain, France and other countries to the numerous islands in this region. Incontrovertible inference has also been given that this imperialistic scheme, far from having been drafted in the flush of recent events, is grounded on the historical ambition of the United States to foist her domination over the world.

President Roosevelt's speech was, of course, primarily directed toward influencing the American voters to vote for the Democratic ticket in the forthcoming presidential election. He flashed the glitter of gold before the American people by painting in glowing terms the profitable trade possibilities in the Pacific Basin in the future for the United States—trade possibilities which will obviously be opened up to the American people through the remorseless exploitation of the peoples of the Orient. Like Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, crystal-gazing neo-imperialist of the United States, who prophesied a "new era" in the Pacific through the exploitation of China and the countries of Central Asia, President Roosevelt pointed to the northern route extending from "the Alaskan coast and thence westward along the line of the Aleutians to northern China" as one promising a "great interchange of commerce between our shores and those of Siberia and China." With equal blandness, he referred to the southern route which "leads to New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch Islands and the Southern Philippines" as one with rich prospects of "a growing trade."

However, master geopolitician President Roosevelt went one step further than Vice-President Wallace. The President pointed to the "hundreds of islands in the South Pacific that bear the same relation to South America and Central America and the Panama Canal as Hawaii bears to North America" and, in words potently suggestive of the coming imperialistic expansion of the United States, said that these islands which are mostly in the possession of the British Empire and France are important not only commercially but also militarily to the United States. In brazen hypocrisy, he declared that "we have no desire to ask for any possessions of the United Nations", but added significantly that "the United Nations who are working so well with us in the winning of the war will, I am confident, be glad to join us in protection against aggression."

What could be a more open, high-handed manifestation of the United States' intention to prevent France and Britain as well as other countries from again exercising exclusive sovereignty over any strategic island in the Pacific areas adjacent to Latin America and the Asiatic mainland. The United States has here demonstrated, as Columnist David Lawrence avers, her intention to station American military forces on the strategic islands of the Pacific, regardless of their ownerships, and that the territorial aggrandizement of the United States will be carried out even at the expense of her allies in the current war.

Such a scheme which is an embodiment of the policy of Big Trade and Big Guns—the gospel of the United States since the early nineteenth century—has also its counterpart in Robert McCormick's proposal made some months ago for the retention in the post-war period of the American air bases built throughout the world during the present war and Walter Lippmann's suggestion that the United States keep her bases and military installations constructed in the British Empire, as well as the United States Congress' recommendation for the acquisition of the British islands in the Caribbean as payment for Lend-Lease aid. Coupled with his draft plan for the establishment of a world league which would be backed by Anglo-American arms for the enforcement of a Pax Anglo-Americana, President Roosevelt's latest speech can only mean that the people of Asia have but one choice—to continue their righteous war against the United States with all the vigor and determination with which they have for centuries resisted Anglo-Saxon domination of East Asia.

The North Continental Source of Strength

Acknowledgedly, any nation which hopes to fight a war successfully must fight upon a solid economic foundation. One of the factors which form that solid foundation for Japan is the cooperation of her northern continental neighbors, Manchoukuo, North China and Mengchiang, which together with Chosen form a closely-knit economic unit. From the immediate standpoint of fighting power, this northern continental economic unit is still more important than the vast raw material areas of the Southland.

These countries are important for the abundance of their raw materials, their industrial development, and not least of all their proximity to Japan. Iron and coal, prime requisites for industrial development and fighting power, are found in abundance in this area. And here likewise exists the labor force necessary to turn the iron and coal into fighting power. The zone is also blessed with a vast foodstuff production.

Chosen, an integral part of Japan and thus also of her war economy, has been contributing much to Japanese fighting power through her electrical industries, special mining products and surplus cereals. Manchoukuo, with her iron and coal, great munition plants and enormous food production, is the core of the northern continental economic unit. North China, rapidly being industrialized, produces iron, coal, alumina and industrial salt, among other things. With the transfer of furnaces to the continent, the iron of North China is rapidly being converted into fighting power. In Mengchiang, in addition to wool, are the richest deposits of iron ore and special coal for iron smelting. North China and Mengchiang are important not only for what they are at present but for the promise they hold for the near future.

Because of its great productive power, geographic unity and proximity to Japan, the northern continental economic unit may indeed be called the supply base for the War of Greater East Asia. Based on this solid foundation, Japan's fighting power is strong enough to meet the utmost demands which may be made upon it.

A Year Ago Today

August 17, 1943

The Imperial Headquarters announced today that Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units attacked enemy convoys on August 15 off Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons Group and sank four warships, including one heavy cruiser, and four large-sized transports, and damaged 16 warships, including two cruisers, and four transports as well as shooting down 28 planes.

* * *

Unless increased production of pulp is immediately materialized in the United States there is a possibility that there will be another 30 per cent cut in paper consumption. If such a cut is made then paper consumption will be reduced to 60 per cent of the pre-war quantity.

* * *

Surveying the dilemma in the aircraft industry, the British Appropriations Committee issued a White Book warning of the shortage of aeronautical engineers. In order to meet the deplorable shortage in manpower resources it proposed that those people who possess scientific and technical abilities and knowledge be exempted from military service.

MANCHOUKUO PUSHES RICE PRODUCTION

Good Irrigation System Needed To Increase Output

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Rice production in Manchoukuo has become a topic of absorbing interest from the viewpoint of expanding food production. Northern Manchoukuo forms the northern limit for the production of rice from the standpoint of climatic conditions. Rice production in this country was introduced some 50 or 60 years ago by farmers from Chosen who settled in that region. At first rice production was carried on along the banks of the Yalu River and was then gradually extended to Fengtien province and Chengtao. It is now being carried on all over Manchoukuo with the exception of Hsingan and Jehol provinces in the west.

The absence of rice production prior to the immigration of Chosenese farmers to Manchoukuo was due to the fact that the great majority of the inhabitants of the country were those who had come from the provinces of Shantung and Hopei in North China who cultivated only fields and had almost no knowledge of rice paddies. Since the climate and other natural conditions of Manchoukuo resembled their native provinces, it was but natural for them to cultivate fields as they had done at home. While the soil of Manchoukuo was suited for the cultivation of farm products such as kaoliang, beans and millet, agricultural enterprises were highly influenced by political changes. It may be said that had the northern Slavs entered the country before the coming of the Hans, the chief product of Manchoukuo today would have been wheat instead of kaoliang and beans.

Suitable Species Needed

Generally speaking, Manchoukuo is not suited for rice cultivation, inasmuch as the original center of rice production is in the tropics, as its growth requires a high temperature. Thus it is a matter of vital importance that a rice specie suited to a cold climate should be selected for Manchoukuo, and the method of its cultivation should be improved so that it may flourish in this particular region.

Since warm climate and humidity are essential for the growing of rice, mere irrigation would not be sufficient to induce good crops. Although, geographically Manchoukuo lies in the northern part of the globe, it's climate is more or less continental. While its annual average temperature is low and the amount of its rainfall small, its temperature during the months of June, July and August, during which vegetation shows its greatest growth, is much higher than that of Japan Proper. This is the principal factor that has been responsible for making rice cultivation in Manchoukuo possible. Furthermore, the absence of wind during the time of flowering, the dryness of air during the period of harvesting, the absence of frost and the presence of fertile soil all contribute to make rice cultivation a promising enterprise. The only handicap at present is the inadequate irrigation facilities which must be overcome in order to make rice cultivation a successful agrarian undertaking.

If Manchoukuo had a proper irrigation system, she would be able to feed a population several times her present one, for her kaoliang and bean fields would then be replaced by rich rice paddies sufficient to feed 100 million people.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

My life is wasted utterly:
Pride, selfishness and greed,
Have scattered it in ruin:

I have forgotten thee, my god,
Who gavest life:

My own true self
I have forgotten:

I thought that earthly joys, poor
passing shapes of beauty,
Could minister to all my need:

But now I know that nought but
dust lies there:

The past is ruined, lost and gone;
Whilst there was time to do and
live,
On these dim vanities I wasted
all I had:

Thus come I now to thee, my
God,
Duty undone,
Thy service all neglected,
One blot of sin and shame.

* * *

Friendless I am, O Lord,
Alone, and helpless:

My foes have girt me round
about,
Shame, insult, outrage storm
upon me:

No refuge have I save thyself,
No guardian,
Thou art my All-in-all:

Thou, thou, my God, art every-
thing I need,
Father, and Mother, strong Pro-
tector, Friend:

Thy little flock, O Shepherd, will
not fear.

British Diplomacy in Quandary

Britain Is Unable to Stop Economic, Political and Military Penetration by U.S. Into Her Sphere of Interest

By TOMO MIKAWA

Part II

For the delay of the Second Front Britain had to pay an extra price to the Soviet Union in the form of pressure on the Jugoslav regime in exile. A coup d'etat was engineered by the British in Jugoslavia on March 27, 1941, as a result of which Regent Prince Paul was ousted, with King Peter II still in his minority as defined in the Constitution, taking full power of Government. The new regime, following the lines of the plot as laid down by the British, declared war on Germany. However, with the surrender of the Jugoslav armies to Germany on April 17, the British put up Mikhailovitch in Jugoslavia to organize a guerrilla force of about 10,000 men, giving him military assistance. This guerrilla force continued to fight the Germans from its position in the hills and mountains, but with the arrival of Communist Tito in Jugoslavia, Mikhailovitch, who is a nationalist and an avowed anti-Communist, turned some of his force against Tito's partizans. In February of last year the Soviet Union consequently lodged a protest with the exiled Jugoslav regime, which was an indirect protest to the British Government.

Britain, who realized the value of Tito, turned her military assistance to his partizans. As a protest against this, the exiled Jugoslav regime, after twice changing its cabinet, moved to Cairo in high dudgeon. On December 4 of last year a provisional regime was established in Jugoslavia under the leadership of Tito. On December 14 Anthony Eden announced that Britain had sent a military mission to Tito's headquarters. On that occasion Eden also declared that the selection of the government for the Jugoslav people must be left until after the war, and that this was the view of the exiled Jugoslav regime, and appealed to the Soviet Union for an acknowledgement of this fact. Recently an agreement was reached between King Peter II and Tito, and the exiled Jugoslav Government came under the influence of the Soviet Union.

Was Unable to Check

Without giving any military assistance to the Soviet Union, Britain was unable to check the Soviet influence penetrating the French Committee for National Liberation in Northern Africa. Britain had to watch it with grave misgivings. Through the good offices of Georges Catroux in Syria and British Minister MacMillan, De Gaulle who was supported by Britain, and Giraud, supported by the United States, were brought together to form the French Committee for National Liberation on June 3, 1943. Britain and the United States recognized the Committee only as an administrative machinery without giving full recognition, while the Soviet Union extended unconditional recognition to it. As a result, Soviet Russia became much more popular there than Britain or America. Ambassador Bogomolov was sent by the Soviet Union and Soviet Consulates were set up in every important town. The Russians began their activities in full force, and on August 15 a Communistic Convention was held in North Africa. Slightly leftist De Gaulle was supported by the Communists, leftists and radicals and his power gradually increased at the expense of Giraud.

On November 9 the French Committee for National Liberation was reorganized, resulting in the resignation of United States-supported Giraud who had divided the leadership with De Gaulle. Most of Giraud's followers were also forced to resign. But this did not mean the victory of Britain over the United States; it meant the defeat of both those countries at the hands of the Soviet Union. Early this year Giraud's follower, Pucheu, who was the Governor-General of Morocco, was sentenced to death before a firing squad by a Committee which was set up to liquidate Giraud's collaborators and was headed by a Communist. On April 4 two Communists were admitted into the French Committee for National Liberation and Giraud was deprived of his post as commander-in-chief. This post was given to De Gaulle. These developments showed clearly the rising influence of the Soviet Union in North Africa. Britain's worries have increased with the report that De Gaulle might hand over one-third of the French share in the Suez Canal to the Soviet Union.

The problem of bringing Turkey into the war is another source of British misgivings. Britain has been taking precautionary measures against the advance of the Soviet Union into the Mediterranean. Toward the end of January last year Churchill and Ismet Inonu held a conference at Adana and on February 21 Premier Saracoglu announced the conclusion of an agreement with the British Government for the rearmament of Turkey. This agreement was clearly intended as a precautionary measure not only against Germany but also against the Soviet Union. There was no reason for the Soviet Union to keep quiet on this matter. In July the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Vinograd, demanded that Turkey clarify her attitude. Turkey's answer was that she was intent on maintaining her neutrality. Since September, however, her press, which had taken a strong stand toward the Soviet Union began to lower the pitch of their attacks on her due to the lack of further affirmation of support from Britain and America, who could not act openly against the Soviet Union. At the Cairo Conference held on November 5 and 6, immediately after the Moscow Conference, Eden demanded that Turkey enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis, but Turkey again gave a negative answer. Churchill and Roosevelt also brought pressure on Turkey hoping to cause her to change her attitude. So far Turkey had been adamant in her determination not to enter the war. Throughout all these events, however, it is rumored that the British, while ostentatiously putting pressure on Turkey, are afraid to see their ally the Soviet Union emerging into the Mediterranean.

Question of Badoglio Regime

On top of all the numerous concessions the British have been making to the Soviet Union came recently the problem of recognizing the Badoglio regime. After the Moscow Conference, an Anti-Axis Advisory Committee was established in Italy composed of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to investigate all political problems in Italy with a view to coordinating their actions. Immediately upon the formation of this Committee, the Soviet Union sent Vishinsky to Italy and launched on various activities. The Italian leftists began to demand, as a condition for their cooperation with the Badoglio regime, that King Emmanuel should abdicate the throne, and at the Communist meeting held in the latter part of last January passed a resolution urging his abdication.

Though Britain feared the infiltration of the Soviet Union into the Mediterranean, Churchill, with a view to compromising with the Soviets, stated that the political aspects of the Italian question must be re-examined after the occupation of Rome. But suddenly on March 13 of this year, the Soviet Union, totally disregarding the Anti-Axis Advisory Committee on Italian affairs, extended her recognition to the Badoglio regime, much to the consternation of the British, and thus increased at a stroke her voice in the affairs of Italy. Such a development naturally upset the rightist elements in Britain who had been led to believe that the Anglo-American promises of setting up a Second Front would be sufficient to restrain the Soviet Union.

That Britain's policy of sacrificing the exiled governments of Poland and Yugoslavia to satisfy the aspirations of the Soviet Union should have increased the dissatisfaction and misgivings of the small countries of the world is but natural. Churchill's abovementioned speech in March of last year, in which he showed very little respect for the smaller countries of the world, resulted in Czechoslovakia reaching a rapprochement with the Soviet Union. Although two years ago, at the time of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet Alliance Pact, Eden told Molotov that no agreement must be reached with the exiled governments except on prior consultation, Britain was unable to stop the visit of Eduard Benes to Moscow on December 12, 1943, when he signed a 20-year pact for friendship and mutual aid as well as for collaboration after the war. Britain, according to the Soviet Union, failed to present concrete and detailed measures in regard to Eden's proposal to Molotov after Molotov, having agreed in principle, asked for precise and concrete details. The conclusion of this agreement immediately after the declaration of the Moscow Conference for guarantees on general security had the effect of nullifying the declaration itself.

Anglo-American Relations

The other exiled governments at the time of their conference on September 24, 1941 lauded the Atlantic Charter and the Anglo-American war aims. But in February 22 of this year when Churchill, in his speech, violated his promise to the Polish exiled government and also declared that the Atlantic Charter cannot have any application to Germany, the exiled governments began to be torn with anxiety and dissatisfaction, while, in Britain itself, against Churchill's abandonment of the Atlantic Charter, there were outcries of protest which pointed out that Britain had thus lost her war aims. In his speech in the House of Commons on March 22, however, Churchill again declared that with the changes in the war situation it was but natural that there should be clarifications in the application of the Atlantic Charter, and that it does not apply to an enemy country. He even refused to enter into any further discussions of the subject.

Although it might appear on the surface that the relations between the United States and Britain are smooth, there are undercurrents which are very apt to make their relations more difficult than Britain's relations with the Soviet Union. Some difficulties are apparent, however, to any keen observer. Take one instance: The passage of the Lend-Lease act on March 11, 1941 was lauded by Churchill as a new Magna Charta of the free countries in the new era. Yet to Britain's chagrin the United States demanded that the British should not use Lend-Lease goods or substitutes for them for export purposes, thus forcing the British to virtually abandon their overseas markets. British industrialists have openly expressed their disquietude over this subsequent loss of markets.

Since the entry of the United States into the war, Britain has not been able to stop the economic, political and military penetration of the former into Australia, New Zealand, India, Northern Africa and Western Asia. To heap insult on injury, the United States criticized Britain's handling of the Indian and other Empire problems. Churchill, waxing impatient, declared on November 11, 1942 that he had not become the King's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. In Northern Africa, Britain, who maintained that the fate of the Frenchmen should be decided by the French, succeeded in putting De Gaulle at the head of the French Committee of National Liberation, but suffered a political setback at the hands of the Soviet Union. She also suffered an economic setback in North Africa at the hands of the United States. The announcement by Harold Ickes, United States Petroleum Administrator, early this year that the United States had reached an agreement for the construction of an oil pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean added another load of worry to the British shoulders. To this was further added the report of the United States' negotiation for the development of oil in Turkey and the dispatch of a technical mission to Syria to investigate the officials there. Pressure was also brought to bear upon Britain by the United States prior to the expiration (May 1, 1944) of the period of the prohibition of Jewish immigration into Palestine, which was laid down in the British White Paper of 1939. This pressure took the form of a demand by the United States for the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration, the abrogation of the White Paper, and the establishment of a Zionist home in Palestine.

Subjected to U.S. Pressure

In other regions, too, Britain has been subjected to the pressure of the United States. In regard to Argentina, Britain at first tried to prevent the United States from forcing Argentina to abandon her neutrality, in view of the large British investments in this Latin American country, which would be overwhelmed by American financial activities when and if Argentina joins the anti-Axis nations. But with the Bolivian uprising and the spread of anti-United States sentiment over Latin America, the United States, charged that these defections were due to Argentina's stubborn stand for neutrality. As a result, Britain was forced to participate in exerting pressure on Argentina, and with the establishment of the Farrell government following a coup d'etat, Britain had to adopt a strong attitude toward Argentina, although the former still obtained her meat and other foodstuffs from the latter. Moreover, on February 21, of this year, the United States brought pressure to bear upon Eire, which was a formal member of the British Commonwealth and not one of the American States, and demanded the expulsion of the German and Japanese diplomatic representatives from Eire. Britain informed Eire on the following day that the action of the United States was done under the approval of the British Government, adopting the same attitude as the United States. British prestige suffered a decline when Eire rebuffed this Anglo-American pressure. American contempt for Britain was most clearly demonstrated on March 3 when Roosevelt announced the partition of one-third of the Italian fleet to the Soviets without having consulted Britain, although this affair was patched up by giving American warships in place of Italian to the Soviet Union.

According to the speech on April 7 of Lord Beaverbrook, who was the British representative at the aviation conference held in London, Britain had to make a lot of concessions to the United States. Britain has been and still is greatly troubled by the actual monpoly of the air ports and air lanes of the world by the United States, but she has had to approve formally to some extent.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Superstition always inspires bitterness; religion, grandeur of mind. —The superstitious man raises beings inferior to himself to deities. —Lavater.

EAST ASIA'S SHIPPING AND FOREIGN TRADE

Future of Post-War Inter-Regional Trade Bright

By KOHEI OTA

Foreign trade and the shipping industry are inextricably linked together as can be observed from the fact that prior to the war, 80 per cent of the transportation accompanying the international exchange of goods were carried by ships. In the case of insular nations such as Japan and the British Isles, it is entirely sea-borne. Germany, with 80 per cent of her borders neighboring continental countries, and with a highly developed railway net system adjoining them, still had 95 per cent in value of her trade, as of 1920, moved by water carriers. France, under similar conditions, also traded 90 per cent with ships.

An exception to the above rule applies to the essentially sea-faring nations such as Norway, Sweden or Greece, whose own foreign trade is negligible in quantity but whose mercantile marine engaged in transporting cargoes of other countries, thereby supporting the state economy with freightages and charterages.

Inspite of the close proximity of activity of foreign trade and shipping, we find in this age of specialization that the two are seldom operated under the one commerical or industrial organization, but are usually independently carried out. Due to the international nature of the activities, the policy of a nation to carry its own cargo in its own ships is virtually impossible of realizing effectively, and in case of the United States and France, the part played by their own merchant marine was very small in proportion to the national wealth and the volume of their trade. In both instances, the bulk were carried by ships of other nationalities.

But these were the conditions before the outbreak of the present war. The world is now embroiled in a conflict of unprecedented dimensions, a crusade by the Axis nations to frustrate the unjust and aggressive ambitions of the Anglo-American powers for complete domination. Therefore we must abandon the traditional ideas and old systems. The relationship between trade and shipping of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region must also undergo this fundamental change. Their structures must be founded upon a new conception.

The trade activities within the Common Prosperity Region at this time of the war, we find, should become a factor playing a prominent part in the successful prosecution of the war itself, which means that the normal commercial machinery and the complex transactions designed for ordinary times are necessary subordinated to military requirements. The commerce in East Asia must be coordinated for the attainment of the common ideal and purpose of all.

Based on Unit

In general, the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is conceived upon the principle of unity which is the spirit of mutual assistance put into actual practice for the maintenance and advancement of the common prosperity and well being. It is impossible to bring about and preserve this objective, unless the essential materials in all their kinds and in quantities, are possessed in abundance. We find in existence within Greater East Asia all the necessities of the present among its natural resources in quantities and in varieties incomparable to that found in any other bloc of regions.

Since the trade of the Region is so directed to function in the conversion of the resources into military requirements, the transportation mechanism, namely the shipping, must also be coordinated to conform directly along this line. In normal times, the international character of the shipping industry occupied a preeminently unfettered position, but when the war situation arose it assumed a highest degree of nationalization due to the paramount importance of the merchant marine as a factor in national emergency. Its size and efficiency are directly and so closely related to and affecting the successful prosecution of the war, that an entire national effort is bent upon its expansion and organization along with the production of arms and ammunitions.

During the first World War, Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, then the foremost merchant marine Power of the world, still had to cry for "ship, ship and more ships." The same situation is true in the present war, and the expansion of shipping is the most urgent program for all the belligerents. Our country also established the emergency administration policy to enhance shipping and expedite the construction of ships along with airplanes, for at this moment, the transportation of the war necessities and maintenance of supply routes is the most urgent problem. For these necessities, emergency measures were promulgated one after another since last year and were put into operation. Aside from the transportation of military supplies, the ships have an important mission of transferring essential goods from place of production to the place of consumption. In other words, shipping today is a means to carry out the aims of wartime commerce. Herein war is utterly opposed to the tendency of separate existence and industrial free-play of normal time shipping and commerce, and the two industries must be regulated and controlled as one united activity. Trade and shipping are essential factors in the development and establishment of the Common Prosperity Region. They cannot be permitted to exist as free and uncontrolled private enterprises. A high degree of public character is demanded upon them, and inevitably their management and operation are required to be planned, regulated and controlled. In the general scheme of things these two industrial elements become unified as one.

Since the regional communications are carried over, the trade is naturally all water-borne and in the situation where such trade is under a general plan and State control, the shipping, must also be planned and controlled. The two are coordinated for the purpose of accomplishing the exchange of essential materials within the regions. It is unreasonable for the two to be regulated and controlled separately, but should be governed under one consistent general policy. Therefore, no trade or shipping can exist for private interest without fulfilling the public function or service for the general interest. The two industries combined performs the functions on the same plane and engages in the activities aimed at one common objective of realizing the Common Prosperity Region.

Post-Bellum Trade

Lastly, we shall extend our discussion into the post-bellum trade and shipping from the point of view centered upon the Common Prosperity Region. As the two enterprises within the region are to be based upon the principle of enhancing the combined general interest of the Common Prosperity Region as a whole, this premise subordinates the uncontrolled private enterprise and commercial considerations to the general requirement of planned economy and regulation which is in essence the same applied under war situation. The only point to be noted is the development of the trade and shipping with areas outside the region. It is true that for the establishment of economic independence, the self-sufficiency of the region must be emphasized. Strictly speaking, such is the general principle, but the self-sufficiency in a modern sense does not prohibit exchange of goods with countries outside the common region. True significance lies in the aim of developing and organizing facilities for the production of essential materials and in making them available within the region. However, it does not connote discouragement of exporting outside the regions of excess production beyond the common need and consumption. The same can be said in regard to the importation of commodities lacking or not sufficiently produced within the region. Rather, such exchanges are encouraged as necessary. Yet, the exportation and importation must be designed upon the criterion of common benefit of the region. Along with this principle, the shipping must also maintain the character of public enterprise. However, when, not inconsistent with the above principle, it is not discouraged from engaging in the shipping business outside the region. Specifically speaking, no exportation at the sacrifice of needed quantity within the region is to be made just because of the higher price obtainable outside nor is the engaging in shipping business outside the area to postpone the necessary transportation within the region just because better freight rates are quoted elsewhere.

After the war the world will probably be segregated into several regions embracing a wide area. And each of these blocs or regions will possess much stronger political and economic influence than a single nation of heretofore. And as a result, greater severity of inter-regional or inter-bloc economic rivalries can be easily imagined, aimed at insuring possession of the essential materials. And our Greater East Asia possesses more raw materials for human necessities and the essentials for munitions than any other bloc; and their varieties, qualities, quantities of production and deposit underground exceed overwhelmingly those of the others. In reality this superiority in respect to quality and quantity of natural resources is God-given, and it is the greatest advantage enjoyed by our region. Also, this area produces substances absolutely rare of those found in the other parts of the world.

A bright future can be imagined for our inter-regional commerce. This trade with outside regions presupposed inevitable development in shipping, because our Common Prosperity Region is maritime in its geographic position. Therefore, the postwar developement of the merchant marine of Greater East Asia promises to be world-wide in its extent.